





**REBEL EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.**—It will be learned by many with surprise that the rebels, after moving so much time and labor and money to rendering more powerful the naturally very powerful position of Chattanooga, abandoned it before yesterday. The previous evacuation of Tallahassee greatly discouraged and demoralized the Confederate forces, and this latest retreat, the greatest and most inglorious of all, may, we should think, commensurate the work of demoralization and demoralization. Surely so formidable a stronghold as Chattanooga, garrisoned by an army of fifty thousand men as Chattanooga is said to have been, was never before surrendered so ignominiously. No explanation can be given or mitigation made to the Confederate army, unless indeed the fact was discovered that the rebel army had become too deeply disaffected toward the rebel Government to be willing to fight for it any longer.

It is stated, that, yesterday, rapid and vigorous pursuit of the retreating rebel forces was in progress. We are of course impatient to learn what prisoners, artillery, small arms, munitions, provisions, &c., have been captured at Chattanooga and in the pursuit, whether the rebels have yet made a stand, and, if they have, at what point. Perhaps they have taken their position at Atlanta, which is known to have been for a long time fortified. But Atlanta is by no means so strong as Chattanooga; hence, if Bragg could not make a successful resistance at the former, he can scarcely hope to do so at the latter. It seems not improbable that his plan is to get his troops or as many of them as possible into Virginia for a junction with Gen. Lee, although he cannot get there except by a long circuit, and most tedious route, inasmuch as the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is in our hands. The rebel policy, if any such thing as policy is left in that quarter, will soon reveal itself.

In the mean while, it is joy to know that the possession of Chattanooga, Knoxville, &c., paralyzes the Southern Confederacy at its very heart and throughout all its central organs of vitality. While we hold the great Tennessee and Virginia railroad, the great Southern system of railroads, there can be no vital communication between the different portions of the Confederacy. First Arkansas and Texas were severed from the Confederacy by the capture of the navigation of the Mississippi throughout its entire extent, and now what was left is a broken portion. The whole of Tennessee and a large portion of Georgia and Alabama are at any rate ours, and, if Atlanta should be captured either by battle or through the flight of the rebel forces to Virginia, the whole of the Cotton States will probably fall into our hands without resistance, and Virginia will hardly be able to hold out for any length of time.

It may be that the last desperate hope of the rebels is to concentrate their entire power in Virginia as soon as possible and again cross the Potomac and strike for the redemption of the fortunes of their government. This perhaps is the hope, but we do not fear the result. The final battle of the war may possibly be fought upon Northern territory, but it can have but one termination, and that a fore-known one. We have confidently believed all along, and we confidently believe still, that the capture of Chattanooga would be a blow upon the head of the monster of the rebellion as strong as any blow ever struck upon the head of a bullock, and we are confirmed in the opinion now. And with our whole souls we do congratulate the loyal people of Tennessee and Kentucky for the redemption of their people of modern times, that they are at length redeemed, gloriously redeemed, from infernal thralldom. Every loyal heart in the nation will rejoice in their joy, be glad in their gladness, exult in their exultation. It is true, deplorably true, that many of their number, victims of the rebel propaganda, are far away from their beloved soil, rendering a hated service to the rebellion under orders of rebel bayonets, but they are in the righteous providence of God, will no doubt be soon restored to their homes and families. We trust, not only that we have seen "the bright side of the coin," but that we are seeing the middle of the end.

The Editor of the Democrat now seems inclined to slip out of his long affiliation with the radicalism of the question of military arrests and slip into affiliation with the conservatives. He is undoubtedly a very slippery politician. He is in his paper yesterday brands military arrests in States where there was no real cause as "a startling usurpation." Our neighbor has made very astonishing progress on this subject within the last three or four days. For in his paper of Sunday he asserted that the President had a "right" to make such arrests, and declared that "the point now before this country" was not the rightfulness but "the enormous abuse of this power of arrest." Here is what he said:

The Louisville Journal is showing what is very marvellous, indeed, that the Democrat held that the President has a right to arrest and hold those who are suspected of treason, and deny the right now; nor do we hold that any man has a right to short men to disobey law and resist its authority.

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This our neighbor said four days ago. Now he says "this power of arrest" is not right at all but it is in the hands of the President. He indeed has made in the mean time not only very astonishing progress but a total revolution. We only wish we could believe that we would maintain his present attitude; but we cannot; we dare not. We have seen him make too many total revolutions in too much shorter time. We shall see what his latest revolution to our readers for what it is worth.

The Vanderbilt. It is highly probable that the United States Government has been sunk by the Confederate privateer, the Vanderbilt. It has been reported from Richmond, and the Tallahassee Herald has been informed that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia, for some hours, but, on receiving a broadside from the Georgia, she was obliged to stop, except three, were drowned.—Democrat.

There has been no confirmation of this news, which, if true, would have been blazoned to the world through all the papers of the Confederacy. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of the safety of the Vanderbilt. The ship Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, reports that when she sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 1st ult. the Vanderbilt was still lying there and that the United States steamer Mohican sailed thence on the previous day. The statement of the sinking of the Vanderbilt, first appeared, we think, in a Mobile paper, about three weeks after the war at Rio, and the rumor came by way of Havana. The occurrence is located off the Bahamas, and the daily intercourse between the West Indies and our Atlantic cities would unquestionably have afforded full corroboration long before the first appearance of the Vanderbilt. The ship is a powerful vessel, and was heavily plated as a ram for the purpose of running down the rebel war ships, when it was thought they would attempt to come out of the Elizabeth river at Norfolk.

The Charleston Mercury expresses a hope that "some heaven-directed missile" may send Gen. Gilmore "to the infernal shades." We guess that Gilmore, before going, will give Charleston, as his last request, a little more of the sort of fire that has so excited her. He will leave her a Greek testament.

The first Cabinet held in Washington since Seward's resignation, decided to let the Franco-Mexican question severally alone for the present.

Our Greek fire is a great deal more effective than the ancient Greek fire. We understand Gen. Bragg at the old Greeks themselves did.

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In some instances it has been reported that the crop, but in no instance that we can hear of has it injured to any great extent. It would be very difficult at the present writing, with the evidence before us, to estimate the extent of the crop. It will not fall short of that of any previous year. The immense amount planted in previous years, that it will at least make up all deficiencies, even though the product be poorer than that of former seasons. We shall continue to give such information as we get, relying only on that coming from trustworthy sources, which our readers can depend on without fear of being deceived. A friend writes us from New Woodburn, Warren county, that there was in Warren, Simpson, Allen, and Logan counties more land cultivated in tobacco this year than there ever was before; but as a general thing the plants are small, of an unhealthy appearance, and not so long and leafy as it has been in years past, although there are some exceptions of very fine crops, heavy, well matured, and leafy. The weather at this time is very fine for cutting and housing the forward planting, but rather too dry for the later crops. The late frost did not injure anything in this part of the State except vines of the tender varieties, and these only in the lowest localities. Upon the whole, present indications are that there will not be a heavy crop in these counties; and should there be a killing frost before the 1st of October, there will be a considerable portion of the seed injured, if not entirely destroyed.

It seems scarcely credible that the rebel Government, madened by the bad example of the Federal Government, really committed the enormous blunder of sending an army of negroes, promising them freedom when the war is over. The rebel Government has done several insane things, but this would be the insane of all. Surely the rebels, if they will allow themselves a moment's reflection, must not know that it would in any event bring ruin upon their cause and upon their section.

In the first place, the rebels cannot arm and equip an army of negroes. In the second place, even if they could do this, placing arms in their hands and accustoming them to military drill would bring about a general revolt of the black multitude. In the third place, the rebels would be obliged to prevent obstructions to the farmers in the cultivation of their land and care of their stock, as far as possible. But as the general harvest work is nearly completed, the additional troops of the special order are likely to be idle. If they are sent to the front, they will have very liberally, for in addition to obtaining work for them at good wages, the wood-cutting service exempts them from all military roads away from their homes, while those who are willing to contract for the supply of 20 cords of wood monthly for each of their negroes can have them exempted entirely. These are very liberal terms, but if proper economy were to be considered, the "contrabands" who are now detained at various points in this city and elsewhere, and subsisted at the public expense, might be first used. Refugees from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky are reaching here daily, saving no expense to their masters, and offering their services to the Confederate army, or entering it voluntarily. Humanity suggests that these poor devils should be cared for before the negroes who have comfortable homes are taken for the public service. We do not know that the whole five hundred now needed could be so easily obtained, but it is very probable that the authorities, before making the order for impressment, had this subject of "contrabands" labor under advisement, and there may be some objection to their employment of which we are ignorant. If they are sent to the front, a large amount of money might be saved, for the "contrabands" are worked for their rations and clothing, while the impressed slaves are to receive compensation for the services they render. As Special Order 215 includes our county, and Lieut. Col. Silles, commanding the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, is in charge of the "contrabands," we take the liberty of commending our suggestions to his consideration.

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**THE TONICAC CO.**—We are constantly receiving conflicting reports from different parts of our State in reference to the prospect of the tobacco crop. This information generally, however, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the late frost has not seriously injured the growing tobacco. It has, in no section that we know of, done much damage.

In some instances it has been reported that the crop, but in no instance that we can hear of has it injured to any great extent. It would be very difficult at the present writing, with the evidence before us, to estimate the extent of the crop. It will not fall short of that of any previous year. The immense amount planted in previous years, that it will at least make up all deficiencies, even though the product be poorer than that of former seasons. We shall continue to give such information as we get, relying only on that coming from trustworthy sources, which our readers can depend on without fear of being deceived. A friend writes us from New Woodburn, Warren county, that there was in Warren, Simpson, Allen, and Logan counties more land cultivated in tobacco this year than there ever was before; but as a general thing the plants are small, of an unhealthy appearance, and not so long and leafy as it has been in years past, although there are some exceptions of very fine crops, heavy, well matured, and leafy. The weather at this time is very fine for cutting and housing the forward planting, but rather too dry for the later crops. The late frost did not injure anything in this part of the State except vines of the tender varieties, and these only in the lowest localities. Upon the whole, present indications are that there will not be a heavy crop in these counties; and should there be a killing frost before the 1st of October, there will be a considerable portion of the seed injured, if not entirely destroyed.

It seems scarcely credible that the rebel Government, madened by the bad example of the Federal Government, really committed the enormous blunder of sending an army of negroes, promising them freedom when the war is over. The rebel Government has done several insane things, but this would be the insane of all. Surely the rebels, if they will allow themselves a moment's reflection, must not know that it would in any event bring ruin upon their cause and upon their section.

In the first place, the rebels cannot arm and equip an army of negroes. In the second place, even if they could do this, placing arms in their hands and accustoming them to military drill would bring about a general revolt of the black multitude. In the third place, the rebels would be obliged to prevent obstructions to the farmers in the cultivation of their land and care of their stock, as far as possible. But as the general harvest work is nearly completed, the additional troops of the special order are likely to be idle. If they are sent to the front, they will have very liberally, for in addition to obtaining work for them at good wages, the wood-cutting service exempts them from all military roads away from their homes, while those who are willing to contract for the supply of 20 cords of wood monthly for each of their negroes can have them exempted entirely. These are very liberal terms, but if proper economy were to be considered, the "contrabands" who are now detained at various points in this city and elsewhere, and subsisted at the public expense, might be first used. Refugees from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky are reaching here daily, saving no expense to their masters, and offering their services to the Confederate army, or entering it voluntarily. Humanity suggests that these poor devils should be cared for before the negroes who have comfortable homes are taken for the public service. We do not know that the whole five hundred now needed could be so easily obtained, but it is very probable that the authorities, before making the order for impressment, had this subject of "contrabands" labor under advisement, and there may be some objection to their employment of which we are ignorant. If they are sent to the front, a large amount of money might be saved, for the "contrabands" are worked for their rations and clothing, while the impressed slaves are to receive compensation for the services they render. As Special Order 215 includes our county, and Lieut. Col. Silles, commanding the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, is in charge of the "contrabands," we take the liberty of commending our suggestions to his consideration.

The Frankfort Commonwealth is very indignant that the impressment of property to build the military road should be made compulsory. It is indignant, it appears, at the local and distasteful political parties. The loyal who agree with the Commonwealth are "the saints," while the disloyal are the "political opponents" and "the sinners." The Democrat makes its ethical distinction as clear as does the political, and we presume that in due time it will be a "Confederate." As to the complaints of the Commonwealth, they are not exactly relevant, as the pressing demands of the government and the necessities of the military service require the employment of a large number of negroes than the rebel sympathizers in our State. The urgent demands of the requirements will brook no delay, and as all persons who are impressed to work on roads or to supply fuel are paid the full value of their services, and as sufficient precautions are taken to leave adequate force for the purpose of the army or household, we are quite convinced that no serious detriment to the interest of the loyal will be experienced, while we are confident that the disloyal will have no cause to complain of any injustice.

But when arrests were made in States where we did not exist we said nothing about them. Lou. Democrat.

Our neighbor's memory doesn't serve him in the present instance. So far from saying "that we do not exist," he said that "we were made in States where we did not exist," he pertinaciously defended the lawfulness of such arrests in opposition to us, asserting that Congress had "conferred on the President, in case of formidable rebellion against the laws, the right to put it down," and that "one of the plain indications of this power is to arrest by the military, and to hold any one in his judgment aiding the enemy," and that the President had "a right by law to hold such persons in spite of a court." Our neighbor's memory doesn't serve him; and we don't blame it. We wouldn't if we were it.

We hope that our folks will soon get a thousand-pounder upon Morris Island. Then, if they catch Humphrey Marshall, they can set fire to his big coat and breeches and shoot him like a horse, so that the rebels who have such a horror of the fire of Anderson Green, may see whether they like the fire of modern grease any better. We don't think they would profit by such a change of blowing "stinkpots."

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